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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/708,106	02/10/2004	Oliver Szu	TFTP0002USA4	2105
27765 7590 05/31/2007 NORTH AMERICA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CORPORATION P.O. BOX 506 MERRIFIELD, VA 22116			EXAMINER CHEEMA, UMAR	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2109	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			05/31/2007	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/708,106

**Applicant(s)**

SZU ET AL.

**Examiner**

Umar Cheema

**Art Unit**

2109

– The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address –

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 1-3, 6, 8-14, 17, 19-21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Short et al (US 6,130,892).

3. **Regarding Claim 1**, Short et al teach a method of accessing a device connected to a local area network (LAN) with a remote apparatus (col. 11, lines 3-13, fig. 12a), the method comprising: providing a router to control data traffic received and transmitted by the LAN (col. 11, lines 3-13, fig. 12a), the router being assigned a public internet protocol (IP) address for communicating with an external network (fig. 2, col. 7, lines 43-58); monitoring the LAN for messages indicating that devices have been connected to the LAN (col. 4, lines 48-51, col. 15, lines 15-25); determining a public port number for each device connected to the LAN (col. 14, lines 19-22); generating a portal web page (col. 16, lines 19-28), the portal web page containing a list of each device connected to the LAN and a link to each device, the link containing information indicating the corresponding public port number for each device (col. 2, lines 63-67, col. 3, lines 1-4);

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visiting the public IP address of the router with the remote apparatus (col. 2, lines 63-67, col. 3, lines 1-4) and viewing the portal web page of the router with a web browser on the remote apparatus (col. 16, lines 19-28); selecting a device from the list of devices displayed on the portal web page of the router (col. 16, lines 19-28); and accessing the selected device with the remote apparatus by reading the public port number corresponding to the selected device (col. 14, lines 13-22), appending the public port number to the public IP address of the router to form a public device address, and visiting the public device address (col. 14, lines 30-38).

4. **Regarding Claim 2**, Short et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein the public device address comprises the public IP address and the public port number of the selected device separated by a colon character (col. 14, lines 19-38).

5. **Regarding Claim 3**, Short et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein only a single mouse click is needed for selecting the device from the list of devices displayed on the portal web page of the router (col. 16, lines 19-38).

6. **Regarding Claim 6**, Short et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein the selected device is an Internet appliance (col. 5, lines 41-51, col. 6, lines 5-14).

7. **Regarding Claim 8**, Short et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein the remote apparatus is located outside the LAN on a different domain from the selected device

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(col. 14, lines 60-67).

8. **Regarding Claim 9**, Short et al teach the method of claim 8 wherein the remote apparatus accesses the selected device via the Internet (abstract, col. 11, lines 3-12).

9. **Regarding Claim 10**, Short et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein the remote apparatus is located inside the same LAN as the selected device (col. 11, lines 3-12, col. 14, lines 60-67).

10. **Regarding Claim 11**, Short et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein monitoring the LAN for messages indicating that devices have been connected to the LAN is performed according to the Universal Plug and Play (UpnP) protocol or the Simple Control Protocol (SCP) (col. 4, lines 48-51, col. 11, lines 3-12).

11. **Regarding Claim 12**, Short et al teach a method of accessing a device connected to a local area network (LAN) with a remote apparatus (col. 11, lines 3-13, fig. 12a), the method comprising: providing a router to control data traffic received and transmitted by the LAN (col. 11, lines 3-13, fig. 12a), the router being assigned a public internet protocol (IP) address for communicating with an external network (fig. 2, col. 7, lines 43-58);

Consulting a forwarding table stored in the router to determine a private IP address and a corresponding public port number for each device connected to the LAN; generating a

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portal web page with the router (col. 16, lines 19-28), the portal web page of the router (col. 16, lines 19-28) containing a list of each device connected to the LAN and a link to each device, the link containing information indicating the corresponding public port number for each device (col. 2, lines 63-67, col. 3, lines 1-4); visiting the public IP address of the router with the remote apparatus (col. 2, lines 63-67, col. 3, lines 1-4) and viewing the portal web page of the router with a web browser on the remote apparatus (col. 16, lines 19-28); selecting a device from the list of devices displayed on the portal web page of the router (col. 16, lines 19-28); and accessing the selected device with the remote apparatus by reading the public port number corresponding to the selected device (col. 14, lines 13-22), appending the public port number to the public IP address of the router to form a public device address, and visiting the public device address (col. 14, lines 30-38).

12. **Regarding Claim 13**, Short et al teach the method of claim 12 wherein the public device address comprises the public IP address and the public port number of the selected device separated by a colon character (col. 14, lines 19-38).

13. **Regarding Claim 14**, Short et al teach the method of claim 12 wherein only a single mouse click is needed for selecting the device from the list of devices displayed on the portal web page of the router (col. 16, lines 19-38).

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14. **Regarding Claim 17**, Short et al teach the method of claim 12 wherein the selected device is an Internet appliance (col. 5, lines 41-51, col. 6, lines 5-14).

15. **Regarding Claim 19**, Short et al teach the method of claim 12 wherein the remote apparatus is located outside the LAN on a different domain from the selected device (col. 14, lines 60-67).

16. **Regarding Claim 20**, Short et al teach the method of claim 19 wherein the remote apparatus accesses the selected device via the Internet (abstract, col. 11, lines 3-12).

17. **Regarding Claim 21**, Short et al teach the method of claim 12 wherein the remote apparatus is located inside the same LAN as the selected device (col. 11, lines 3-12, col. 14, lines 60-67).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

18. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

19. **Claims 4-5, 15-16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Short et al (US 6,130,892) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Venkatraman et al (US 6,139,177).

20. **Regarding Claim 4**, Short et al teach the limitations of claim 1 for the reason above, but do not teach the method of claim 1 wherein a login password is required to access the portal web page of the router.

However in the same field of invention Venkatraman et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein a login password is required to access the portal web page of the router (abstract, fig. 5, col. 7, lines 35-45).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Short et al and Venkatraman et al for a login password required to access the portal web page of the router. It is beneficial because it makes web page more secure and private.



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21. **Regarding Claim 5**, Short et al teach the limitations of claim 1 for the reason above, but do not teach the method of claim 1 wherein a login password is required to access the selected device.

However in the same field of invention Venkatraman et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein a login password is required to access the selected device (abstract, fig. 3, col. 7, lines 35-45).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Short et al and Venkatraman et al for a login password required to access the selected device web page. It is beneficial because it makes device web page more secure and private.

22. **Regarding Claim 15**, Short et al teach the limitations of claim 12 for the reason above, but do not teach the method of claim 1 wherein a login password is required to access the portal web page of the router.

However in the same field of invention Venkatraman et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein a login password is required to access the portal web page of the router (abstract, fig. 5, col. 7, lines 35-45).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Short et al and Venkatraman et al for a login password required to access the portal web page of the router. It is beneficial because it makes web page more secure and private.

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23. **Regarding Claim 16**, Short et al teach the limitations of claim 12 for the reason above, but do not teach the method of claim 1 wherein a login password is required to access the selected device.

However in the same field of invention Venkatraman et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein a login password is required to access the selected device (abstract, fig. 3, col. 7, lines 35-45).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Short et al and Venkatraman et al for a login password required to access the selected device web page. It is beneficial because it makes device web page more secure and private.

24. **Claims 7, 18** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Short et al (US 6,130,892) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Byron et al (US 6,421,743).

25. **Regarding Claim 7**, Short et al teach the limitations of claim 1 for the reason above, but do not teach the method of claim 1 wherein the selected device is a network camera.

However in the same field of invention Byron et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein the selected device is a network camera (fig. 1, col. 1, lines 12-25).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Short et al and Byron et al for home portal router

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web page where one of the selected device is a camera. It is beneficial because it provides user to access the web cam service.

26. **Regarding Claim 18**, Short et al teach the limitations of claim 12 for the reason above, but do not teach the method of claim 1 wherein the selected device is a network camera.

However in the same field of invention Byron et al teach the method of claim 1 wherein the selected device is a network camera (fig. 1, col. 1, lines 12-25).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the teaching of Short et al and Byron et al for home portal router web page where one of the selected device is a camera. It is beneficial because it provides user to access the web cam service.

### ***Conclusion***

27. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Leong et al teach method and system for monitoring remote routers in network for available protocols and providing a graphical representation of information received from the routers. Hubio et al teach method and apparatus for providing user specific web-based help in a distributed system environment.

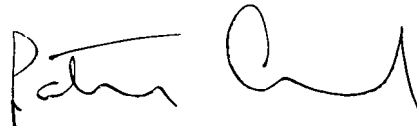
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Umar Cheema whose telephone number is 571-270-3037. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Assouad can be reached on 571-272-2210. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

28. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

uc



**PATRICK ASSOUD**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**

Application # 10/708,106

Short et al. %  
Venkatraman et al. \$  
Byron et al. \*

